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ULVERSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1957



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ULVERSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1957

Town Hall,

ULVERSTON.

December, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ulverston Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1957.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area, in acres	127,448
Population - Census, 1951	17,248
- Registrar General's Estimate of home population, mid 1957	16,090
Number of inhabited houses	5,680
Rateable Value	£135,862
Amount produced by a Penny Rate	£558.5.10d

The district is entirely rural in character, the northern portion being typical lakeland country with lakes and fells merging into the more southern portion which extends to the coast and forms part of the northern shores of Morecambe Bay. Two lakes, Coniston and Esthwaite, as well as two-thirds of the shores of Lake Windermere are wholly contained in the district.

The principal industry is agriculture, with the hotel and catering industry playing a prominent part during the summer season.

Accident at Windscale.

Special reference must be made to the local effects of the accident which occurred at Windscale No. 1 Pile on 10th October, 1957. It will be recalled that the pile became overheated during a routine maintenance operation and as a result radioactive products were liberated. Most of these were trapped in the filters of the plant and the only isotope to escape into the atmosphere in appreciable amounts was radio-iodine. This was carried by the prevailing wind and deposited on the ground over an area of approximately 200 square miles including a large part of the Rural District of Ulverston. The greatest hazard to health came from the consumption of milk from cows grazed on the contaminated land and especially to infants and children who are relatively bigger consumers and more susceptible to the effects of radiation. The distribution of milk from this district was suspended on 15th October and not resumed until tests had shown that its radio-iodine content had fallen to a safe level.

As events turned out and perhaps as a result of the precautions taken, no damage to the health of the inhabitants occurred but the Council and Officers concerned were put into a difficult position and considerable disquiet was caused by the scarcity of authoritative information about the incident and the measures being taken to safeguard the health of the public. This lack of liason has now been recognised and a standing



liason committee has been set up at Windscale. Although the Council is not directly represented on it, it is expected that the liason in the future will be maintained through the County Council.

STAFF.

- Medical Officer of Health:-  
  
Other Appointments Held:-  
  
Senior Public Health Inspector:-  
  
Public Health Inspector:-
- J.L. WILD. M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
  
Medical Officer of Health -  
Danton-in-Furness Urban District,  
Grange-over-Sands Urban District,  
Ulverston Urban District.  
  
Divisional Medical Officer -  
Health Division No. 1 -  
Lancashire County Council.  
  
H.C. CLAYDON, Certificate - Royal Sanitary  
Institute. Certificate of Royal Sanitary  
Institute - Meat and Other Foods.  
  
H.R. BINGHAM, Certificate - Royal Sanitary  
Institute. Certificate of Royal Sanitary  
Institute - Meat and Other Foods.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The principal vital statistics for 1957 and for the preceding five years are given on page 3.

Of the 206 births registered 111 were males and 95 were females. There were 5 illegitimate births, 3 males and 2 females.

Approximately 73% of the deaths were in persons of 65 years of age and over and the main causes of death were:- Heart disease 89, Malignant growths 31 and Vascular lesions of the nervous system 31.

The table below shows comparisons between birth and death rates in England and Wales, 160 smaller towns and this district.

The rates quoted are for 1,000 population in all cases.

Year.	England and Wales.		160 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000.		Ulverston Rural District.	
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
1957	16.1	11.5	16.0	11.4	14.5	11.4
1956	15.6	11.7	15.6	11.6	14.1	13.7
1955	15.0	11.7	14.9	11.6	14.2	10.6
1954	15.2	11.3	15.4	11.0	13.7	11.4
1953	15.5	11.4	15.7	11.3	15.6	9.6

Year.	Live Births.		Deaths (All causes)		Stillbirths.		Maternal Mortality.		Infant Mortality			
	Rate per 1,000 regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 Number regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 Number regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 Number regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 Number regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 Number regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 deaths regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 deaths regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 deaths regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 deaths regis- tered, ation.	Rate per 1,000 deaths regis- tered, ation.	
1957	206	x12.8	207	x12.9	5	24	Nil.	Nil	1	5	1	5
1956	200	12.3	244	15.4	5	24	Nil	Nil	5	25	5	25
1955	204	12.5	211	12.9	4	19	Nil	Nil	6	29	5	25
1954	197	12.0	228	14.0	6	30	Nil	Nil	8	41	6	30
1953	234	14.3	194	11.9	6	25	1	4.17	3	21	3	13
1952	247	15.1	196	12.0	4	16	Nil	Nil	1	16	1	16
Average 5 years 1952- 1956	-	13.2	-	13.2	-	23	-	-	-	26	-	22

x Adjusted Live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.13) = 14.5 per 1,000  
x Adjusted Death rate (comparability factor, 0.89) = 11.4 per 1,000

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### WATER SUPPLY.

The townships to the west and south of Ulverston derive their water supplies from the Barrow undertaking and those adjacent to Grange from the Grange undertaking. The water in both cases is treated before going into supply. In the remainder of the district water is obtained either from public supplies owned by the Rural District Council or from private sources. The public supplies at Broughton-in-Furness, Coniston, Torver, Egton and Hawkshead are chlorinated and provision is made for chlorinating the reserve supply at Haverthwaite.

14 samples from the public supplies were submitted to bacteriological examination. 8 of the raw water, of which 4 were not satisfactory, and 6 of the treated water, 2 of which proved unsatisfactory. Adjustments to the chlorination plants were required in the instances where unsatisfactory samples were obtained. 8 samples were taken from private supplies and 3 proved to be unsatisfactory.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for the details in the following pages regarding Water Supplies to Houses, also for the particulars about Drainage and Sewerage.



# Water Supplies to Houses.

<u>TOWNSHIP.</u>	<u>Houses newly connected to public mains during 1957.</u>		<u>From Public Mains</u>				<u>From Private Wells and Springs etc.,</u>	
	Existing houses.	New houses.	Direct to houses.		By means of standpipes.		No. of dwelling houses.	No. of population.
			No. of dwelling houses.	No. of population.	No. of dwelling houses.	No. of population.		
Aldingham	2	2	287	968	-	-	4	16
Allithwaite Lower	1	5	487	1335	-	-	42	164
Allithwaite Upper	-	-	228	762	-	-	10	36
Angerton	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	24
Blawith	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	118
Broughton East	-	-	28	106	-	-	25	97
Broughton West	1	-	276	847	-	-	39	137
Cartmel Fell	-	-	21	68	-	-	99	268
Claife	-	-	146	392	-	-	30	115
Colton	25	-	82	320	-	-	239	766
Coniston	-	2	304	940	2	7	43	165
Dunnerdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	180
Egton with Newland	-	1	138	359	-	-	162	546
Haverthwaite	1	-	221	647	4	7	55	249
Holker Lower	-	-	435	1400	-	-	46	183
Kirkby	-	-	418	1239	-	-	31	135
Hawkshead	3	1	212	563	-	-	17	75
Lowick	-	-	34	115	-	-	44	157
Mansriggs	-	-	1	5	-	-	10	40
Osmotherley	-	-	45	112	-	-	46	156
Pennington	-	1	394	1242	-	-	8	33
Satterthwaite	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private main 106	312
Skelwith	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	256
Staveley	-	-	102	266	-	-	34	110
Subberthwaite	-	-	9	30	-	-	15	47
Torver	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private main 61	196
Urswick	1	-	381	1156	1	3	5	19

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Particulars of existing methods of disposal of sewage in the various townships of the Rural District are given in the table below.

<u>Township.</u>	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Method of Disposal.</u>
Aldingham	Leece	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters.
	Gleaston	Sewage tank.
	Scales	Two sewage tanks with overflow to land.
	Baycliffe Newbiggin	Sewage tanks with outfall to sea. Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
Allithwaite Lower	Allithwaite	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to sea.
	Cartmel	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to River Ebe.
Allithwaite Upper	Lindale	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to River Winster.
	Newton	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to stream.
Broughton East	Field Broughton	Sewage tank.
Broughton West	Broughton-in-Fur.	Sewage tank with overflow to tidal waters of River Duddon.
	Foxfield	Tidal waters of the River Duddon.
Claife	Near Sawrey	Sewage tanks.
	Far Sawrey	Two sewage tanks with overflow to stream.
	Colthouse	Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
Colton	Bouth	Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
	Oxenpark	Sewage tank with overflow to land.
Coniston	Coniston	Five large sewage tanks with overflow to stream.
Egton	Greenodd	Tidal waters of Morecambe Bay.
	Pennybridge	Sewage tank.
	Sparkbridge	Tanks and filters with outfall to river.
Haverthwaite	Haverthwaite	Sewage tank with overflow to river.
	Backbarrow	Sewage tank with overflow to river. Sewage disposal works at Finsthwaite Lane.



Hawkshead	Hawkshead	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Outgate	Two sewage tanks with outfall to land and stream.
	Hannakin	Sewage tank with outfall to land.
Holker Lower	Cark	Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
	Ravenstown	Sewage tank with filters.
	Flookburgh	Pumping plant discharging sewage to enlarged works at Ravenstown, outfall to stream.
Kirkby Ireleth	Sandside	Tidal water of River Duddon.
	Chapples	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Soutergate	Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
	Beckside	Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
	Marshside	Sewage tank with outfall to tidal waters.
Lowick	Lowick Green	Sewage tank with outfall to River Crake.
Osmotherley	Beehive	Tank with outfall to stream.
	Three Bridges	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
Pennington	Swarthmoor	Outfall works of Ulverston Urban District Council.
	Trinkeld	Outfall works of Ulverston Urban District Council.
	Loppergarth	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters and outfall to stream.
	Cross-a-Moor	Sewage tank with outfall to land.
Satterthwaite	Satterthwaite	Private sewer to works with outfall to stream.
Staveley	Staveley	Private sewer to tank with outfall to stream.
Torver	Torver	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
Urswick	Gt. Urswick	Sewage tanks with outfall to tarn.
	Little Urswick	Sewage tanks with outfall to tarn.
	Stainton	Sewage tanks with outfall to land.
	Bardsea	Sewage tanks with outfall to sea.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Details regarding the inspection of food, shops, stalls, and vehicles, and places where food is prepared are given in the Public Health Inspectors Report.

Nine cases of food poisoning were reported during the year. Eight of the cases occurred at a boys holiday centre. Enquiries at the centre revealed that food provided from the kitchen could not have been the cause of the poisoning and since all 8 victims were from the same dormitory the most likely explanation is that something was consumed in the dormitory. Unfortunately as the boys had gone away before enquiries could be made it was not possible to confirm this theory.

The remaining case occurred in connection with an Ulverston Church Choir who went to Southport for their annual outing when a total of 24 were affected with food poisoning.

# HOUSING

During the year 6 houses were erected by the Council and 21 by private builders

## 1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:--

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	121
(b) No. of inspections formal or informal made for the purpose	204
(2) Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a) Number found during the year	12
(b) Estimated number existing at end of year	140
(3) Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	46

## 2. Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas-(Housing Act, 1936; Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas.	Nil

3. <u>Unfit Houses Closed.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 10(1) and 11(2), Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953	2	Nil	Nil
(2) Under Sections 3(1) and 3(2), Housing Act, 1949	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. <u>Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:</u>	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(1) After formal action by local authority	23	---
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	5	Nil
(b) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(3) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	Nil	Nil



5.	<u>Unfit houses in Temporary Use (Housing Repairs and Lease Act, 1954)</u>	No. of houses.	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	Position at end of year:	(1)	(2)
	(1) Retained for temporary accommodation under Sections 2, 3 and 4	Nil	Nil
	(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6	15	15
6.	<u>Houses in Clearance Areas Purchased by Agreement:</u>		Nil.
7.	<u>Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants etc.,</u>	<u>No. of Schemes.</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
	Action during the year:-		
	(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	42	42
	(b) Approved by local authority	40	40
	(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil
	(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil
	(e) Work completed	31	31
	(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above.	2	2

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases which occurred in the Rural District during the five years 1952-1956, compared with the number in 1957.

Disease.	Number of cases in year					1957		
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Number of Cases.	Removed to Hospital	Deaths.
Scarlet fever	21	25	15	6	7	3	0	0
Measles	70	185	171	199	44	20	1	0
Whooping cough	36	13	33	4	5	28	0	0
Meningococcal infection	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	19	20	6	4	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0
Dysentery	1	0	0	56	1	2	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0
Food poisoning	1	0	1	0	1	9	0	0
TOTALS	149	245	230	275	62	64	1	0



TUBERCULOSIS.

The table below shows the number of new cases and mortality during 1957.

Age Periods.	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
45-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65-	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
75 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0
	7		0		3		0	

The table below shows the numbers of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis in Ulverston Rural District residents during the past 12 years.

Years.	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1946	9	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
1947	6	8	6	7	1	2	0	0
1948	9	10	5	3	1	0	0	2
1949	11	6	5	6	1	2	0	0
1950	9	4	5	3	3	0	1	0
1951	12	5	2	3	2	1	0	1
1952	8	4	2	3	1	0	1	0
1953	6	3	2	1	3	1	1	0
1954	8	5	0	1	2	1	1	0
1955	1	5	1	0	2	0	0	0
1956	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
1957	2	5	0	0	2	1	0	0

FACTORY ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Inspection of premises as to health included inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of Written Inspections Notices.		Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	32	15	Nil	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	56	6	Nil	Nil

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

It was not found necessary to take any action under these Acts during the year.

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In conclusion it is my pleasure to thank the Members of the Health Committee and the Officers of the Rural District Council, particularly the Public Health Inspector for their unfailing courtesy and help.

The report of the Public Health Inspector is appended.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J.L. WILD.

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1957

I beg to submit the report for the year 1957 on the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department.

The absence during the greater part of the year of Mr. H.E. Bingham, Inspector for the Northern area, proved to be a major handicap, and much of the work of routine inspection, which may be termed the "hard core" of the department's work, was left undone. In these difficult circumstances some order of priority had to be drawn up to enable the department to function and top priority was necessarily given to the work of meat inspection. The latter necessitated regular visits two or three times per week at fixed times, and my weekly itinerary was more or less planned with these visits in mind. After meat inspection, the investigation of complaints was made as soon as possible followed by enquiries into infectious disease, the inspection of a few food preparing premises at which experience has taught that such visits are essential, the sampling of the public water supplies and inspection of caravan sites. Such time as remained was spent on routine visits to as many catering establishments, dairies and bakehouses as possible and the supervision of the Refuse Collection and Rodent Control Services.

HOUSING.

Due to the total suspension of the house building programme, no progress was made in re-housing families occupying dwellings subject to Clearance action under the Housing Act, 1936 or the Act of 1957 which superseded it. At the beginning of the year there were 68 dwellings situated at Coniston, Kirkby and Haverthwaite, which were subject to Clearance Orders confirmed in 1937, 30 of them being still occupied. Later in the year action to secure the reprieve of 14 of the latter was being taken with the consent of the Minister and the remaining 16 were occupied under licence for varying periods of up to five years. A summary of the position with regard to Section 11 procedure (individual unfit dwellings) reveals that Demolition Orders were in force on 13 properties, 5 of which were occupied, and that Closing Orders had been made on a further 13 properties, of which 4 were occupied. "Undertakings" had been accepted in respect of 23 properties, but of these 12 could not be carried out due to continued occupation.

A reference to my report for the year 1956 will reveal that 3 Clearance Areas, comprising 9 dwellings at Cark, 4 at Lindale and 5 at Little Urswick had been represented to the Council, but no action to secure the demolition of these had been taken by the end of 1957.

Late in the year the Rent Act, 1957 came into force and 7 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were dealt with.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The results obtained from the bacteriological examination of the Council's water supplies revealed that the chlorinating plants were generally operating satisfactorily, and their installation during recent years may be regarded as a major improvement in public service. The smaller untreated supplies continued to show undesirable animal pollution however, and the problems raised must be tackled sooner or later. If it is considered that the provision of chlorinating plants would be uneconomic, the only satisfactory solution would seem to lie in extension of the supplies already treated.

Of 8 untreated supplies 4 proved to be unsatisfactory, whilst of 6 chlorinated supplies, 2 proved unsatisfactory. The faults in the latter lay in the inadequate chlorine dosage and this was to be rectified forthwith.

During the year samples of 8 private water supplies were taken, 5 being satisfactory.

The supply was adequate during the year.



SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Due to the financial restrictions no progress was made in the provision of new sewerage. Despite this the number of new bathrooms and water closets increased, resulting in the construction of still more private septic tanks. This state of affairs cannot be regarded in a very favourable light, as apart from the high cost to the individual, ground pollution tends to become excessive.

Sewerage and sewage disposal facilities are probably the areas greatest public health need and must receive the Council's earnest consideration as soon as conditions permit.

CARAVAN SITES.

The use of caravans for holiday purposes during the summer months showed a slight increase compared with the previous year. Each of the 20 licenced (or accepted as licenced) sites were filled almost to capacity during July and August, the number of caravans stationed thereon during these months being approximately 600. In addition I estimate that about 100 caravans were stationed for periods of between 1 and 3 weeks on other sites. The latter did not however come within the scope of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as their period of siting was less than 42 days.

From the public health point of view only the sites at the southern end of the Coast Road to Barrow gave cause for complaint. At these sites the sanitary facilities are inadequate and the question as to whether these sites are to remain must be tackled soon. Unless they are forced to be moved, the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation must soon be made.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

In addition to the inspection of meat at private slaughterhouses, all requests for examination of foodstuffs at shops and catering establishments were met, and where nexessary, condemnation certificates have been issued. The routine inspection of premises to ascertain compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations has received very inadequate attention, due to the staffing difficulties referred to in the preamble to the report. It is a matter of regret that I have to state that no inspections whatsoever were carried out at many of the establishments.

Meat Inspection.

During the year 451 visits were made to the private slaughterhouses at Great Urswick Cark, Ayside and Kirkby and the following table gives details of the results of inspection:--

	Cattle excluding Cows.		Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	452	98	23	2057	466	
Number inspected	452	98	23	2057	466	
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	3	11	1	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	17	45	-	205	9	
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.....	3.76%	45.9%	13.04%	10.5%	2.24%	
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Carcasses which some part or organ was condemned.....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis.....	.22%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Generalised and totally condemned .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

## RODENT CONTROL.

This aspect of public health work continued very satisfactorily during the year and there can be no doubt that the service offered by the Council is highly appreciated. Towards the end of the year it became clear that in the foreseeable future the Agricultural Executive Committee would cease to operate on agricultural properties, with the result that this work would fall to be administered by the Council. If this should be the case, some re-organization of the service will be necessary.

The following table shows the extent of the work carried out during the year.

	<u>TYPE OF PROPERTY.</u>		
	Non-Agricultural		Agricultural.
	Dwelling Houses.	All Other.	
No. of properties in district	4853	1448	643
No. of properties inspected	1048	38	348
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	1957	38	351
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-			
Rats - Major	27	-	-
Minor	345	-	1
Mice - Major	15	-	-
Minor	120	-	-
No. of infested properties treated	507	-	1
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	538	-	-
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	Nil	Nil	Nil

## REFUSE COLLECTION.

The refuse collection service was maintained satisfactorily during the year and very few complaints were received. A reversion to the rota system of holidays proved to be a benefit to the ratepayers and it is evident that this system is preferable to the one used in earlier years, under which the service was completely suspended for two fixed weeks.

During the year a new 7 cubic yard Diesel powered refuse collection vehicle was acquired and this replaced a 1945 petrol driven vehicle of the same capacity. The latter was sold to a firm of scrap dealers. The transport used in the service therefore comprised one, 18 cubic yard, and 2, 7 cubic yard vehicles, all Diesels, and one 10 cubic yard petrol driven vehicle. The labour force employed remained as in the previous year - 14 full time and 3 part time workmen. All dustbins were emptied fortnightly and privy middens at approximately 5 weeks intervals. Refuse disposal was carried out at the following sites:- Greenodd, Low Wood, Holker, Cartmel, Low Field (Lindal), Kirkby, Broughton, Coniston and Hawkshead.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

H.C. CLAYDON,

Senior Public Health Inspector.







